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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service*.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

Opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury as regards inspection of State quarantines by the Marine-Hospital Service.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1893.

SIR: I have by reference a letter of Dr. Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., under date of April 19, inquiring with regard to the right of the Government, under the quarantine act approved February 15, 1893, "to inspect, at such times as may be necessary, a State or municipal quarantine of the United States."

The act referred to does not expressly provide that State or local quarantines of the United States may be inspected by the Marine Hospital Service, but it seems to me a fair and reasonable intendment of the law that such power does exist, otherwise the act would be, to an important extent, ineffectual and inoperative. And I fully concur with Dr. Wyman in the opinion that Congress intended the President should have available sources of information so that he might know with certainty whether the rules and regulations prescribed are being properly enforced.

Section 1 of said act provides: "That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act." * * *

Section 3 prescribes: "*That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cooperate with and aid said State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia.*" * * *

And further that * * * "at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State or municipality which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into

the United States, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose."

Section 4 provides: "*That it shall be the duty of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all the duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act.*"

Section 6, relating to the treatment of an infected vessel at a national quarantine station, further provides: "*But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said ports.*"

STATE OR LOCAL STATION.

It thus appears all through the act that the national quarantine system provided for by Congress has necessarily inspective and supervisory powers over the sanitary authorities of the State or municipality.

Besides, it is a well established and familiar principle of law that whenever a power is given by a statute everything necessary to make it effectual or requisite to attain the end is implied, and when a statute gives a right to impose a duty it also confers by implication the power necessary to make the right available or to discharge the duty. (Suth. on Stat. Cons., sections 341, 343, 344, 345, 390.) And statutes relating to the public health are to be liberally construed. (Dwarris on Statutes.)

I am, therefore, clearly of the opinion that it would be within the scope and intention of the act for the Government to authorize the inspection by proper officers connected with the Marine-Hospital Service of the condition of the State or local quarantines.

The letter submitted is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

F. A. REEVE,
Solicitor.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Detail of Passed Assistant Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, M. H. S., as inspector at the New York Quarantine.

The following letter has been received from the health officer port of New York:

QUARANTINE, August 9, 1893.

I will be pleased to have the coöperation of any member of your service that you may see fit to detail in order that there may be no question

as to the relations of the two departments. You have direct communication with the local and State boards of health throughout the country, and they will expect information both from your department and mine. With the assurance that my department will exercise the same vigilance as last year, and that we expect the same success,

I am yours, with respect,

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer, Port of New York.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

In accordance with the above letter Passed Assistant Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, M. H. S., has been detailed by the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S. to act as inspector at the New York quarantine station, and has received the following letter of instructions:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1893.

Replying to your request for stated instructions, you are informed that your detail is that of inspector M. H. S., in the interests of medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service detailed for duty in the Immigration Bureau, who must certify to the safety of immigrants and baggage passed through the immigration station, and in the interests of the interstate quarantine, which this service is obliged to assume, to certify to the disinfection of baggage of vessels arriving from Italian ports, all of which are considered by this Bureau as either being infected or suspected of being infected with cholera. Please show these instructions to Dr. Jenkins.

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To Passed Assistant Surg. J. J. KINYOUN M. H. S.,
Quarantine, New York.

New York Quarantine—Further regarding the steamer Karamania.

The steamship *Karamania* arrived at the port of New York on August 3. August 5, Lorenzo Moracio was taken with suspicious symptoms which proved on bacteriological examination to be those of Asiatic cholera. The patient is recovering. He has been removed to Swinburne Island, and the remainder of the immigrants are detained on Hoffman Island.

[Telegram.]

QUARANTINE, S. I., August 9, 1893.

There is 1 new case since you left quarantine, Vincenzo Cagliostro, aged 23 years. The cholera spirillum was found; usual precautions have been taken.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUARANTINE, S. I., August 10, 1893.

Vincenzo Cagliostro, aged 23 years, who was removed to the hospital at Swinburne Island on the 8th instant, died last night of Asiatic

cholera. His remains were incinerated this morning. Last night on inspection two persons were isolated at Hoffman Island and subsequently they were removed to Swinburne Island hospital with choleraic symptoms. They are Francisco Mola, aged 27 years, and Mariano Riberaci, aged 23 years. Lorenzo Moracio the first patient removed, continues to improve and will probably be discharged from hospital to-day. The disinfection of the *Massilia* is being pushed as rapidly as the steam plant on board can be operated. Will wire you reports daily at 12:30 and 9 p. m.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer, Port of New York.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 10, 1893.*

9 P. M.—There is no change since last report no new cases, no deaths. The disinfection of the baggage of the passengers of the *Massilia* is now complete and she will be permitted to go to her dock to-morrow. The crew of the *Karamania* are all well. She has been disinfected and newly painted. If the crew remain well, the *Karamania* will be released to-morrow.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer, Port of New York.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Discharge of brig Darpa from Cape Charles Quarantine.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE, *August 2, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the discharge of the British brig *Darpa* from quarantine on July 31, 1893. Seaman Patrick Barry was not strong enough to accompany his vessel, the *Darpa*, on her voyage to Sidney, Cape Breton, but was discharged from the yellow fever camp at Fisherman's Island and taken to the detention ship *Jamestown*, where he will be kept under observation five days longer.

The island is now free of infection, and work on the well, wharf, and buildings may proceed at the pleasure of the contractors.

Very respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Yellow fever at Pensacola—Steamer sent to Gulf Quarantine Station.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLA.,
Pensacola, Fla., August 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you fully, as per my telegram of this date, relative to cases of yellow fever at the Pensacola quarantine station.

The Spanish steamship *Leonora* arrived at station July 22 from Sagua la Grande, three days' voyage. Had touched within last ninety days at Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Havana, Galveston, Liverpool, and Matanzas, and second time to Havana. No sickness on board on arrival or during cruise. Water ballast. Was fumigated and disinfected July 24 and

put under five days' detention. On July 26 a sailor taken to hospital, had fever one day, returned to vessel on morning of July 28 "very well." On July 27 another man was taken sick and was admitted to the hospital on the 28th. Also on July 28 a third seaman admitted to the hospital, slight fever. July 29 a fourth seaman was taken sick and was admitted to the hospital on July 31. On July 31 one sailor, admitted to the hospital as reported on the 28th, was discharged, leaving 2 of the vessel's crew still in the hospital. On August 1 both cases had developed into yellow fever, to wit: Downing Flores, admitted to hospital July 28; Elano Deus, admitted to hospital July 31. Vessel at once ordered to Gulf Quarantine station, and she sailed at 7 o'clock this morning.

Dr. R. C. White, with nurses, is in charge of the cases and all are isolated, and Dr. Warren E. Anderson, local member of State board of health, has been employed to take Dr. White's place as port inspector, temporarily, and is in charge of the same.

ROBT. W. HARGIS.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Arrival at Gulf Quarantine Station of Spanish steamship Leonora.

GULF QUARANTINE, August 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival to-day of the Spanish steamship *Leonora*, from Havana, Matanzas, Sagua la Grande, and Pensacola Quarantine. At the latter point she was quarantined for nine days, during which time 2 cases, supposed to be yellow fever, developed. These were taken ashore at the quarantine station in company of one of the crew to care for them, and the vessel ordered to this station.

On arrival here all were well on board. All necessary precautions will be taken before the vessel is relieved.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Two deaths from yellow fever at Pensacola.

[Telegram.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., August 9, 1893.

Two deaths from yellow fever; premises isolated and guarded and effects destroyed; no cause for alarm.

ROBERT W. HARGIS,
President Board of Health Escambia County, Fla.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1893.

Please wire fullest particulars, origin of cases, how long sick. Have you any suspects under observation? If funds are needed to carry out most perfect precautions, wire amount and will authorize until further notice.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. R. M. HARGIS, *Pensacola, Fla.*

[Telegram.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., *August 10, 1893.*

Without any suspicious cases being previously reported, 2 deaths from yellow fever were announced yesterday at 11 a. m.; one an adult and the other a child. An autopsy was held at 2 p. m., and the physicians reported that in their opinion death resulted from yellow fever. Both cases in northern portion of city, one mile from water front, and separated about five blocks. Impossible now to trace source of fever. There are no other cases in city, not even of a suspicious nature. Houses isolated and guarded. Will wire further information if any.

R. W. HARGIS,

President Board of Health Escambia Co.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., *August 10, 1893.*

Whereas doubt prevails in this city whether any yellow fever exists, we have been directed by the committee of public safety to request you to send your best yellow fever expert to examine cases reported, in connection with local authorities.

SEWALL C. COBB, *Chairman.*W. E. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1893.*

Have ordered Surg. Murray to Pensacola, also Surg. Carter and Passed Assistant Surg. Magruder. Murray will serve as requested.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General.

To SEWALL C. COBB,
Chairman, Pensacola, Fla.

[Telegram.]

HOTEL NICHOLSON, NASHVILLE, TENN,

August 10, 1893.

Have you taken any precautions to protect Tennessee against Pensacola? If so, what? Answer.

J. D. PLUNKETT,

President State Board of Health.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

SAVANNAH, GA., *August 10, 1893.*

Has service acted in Pensacola matter, and how? Wire me information; Savannah in direct route of travel.

W. F. BRUNNER,

Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

The following telegram has been sent in answer to Dr. J. P. Plunkett and Dr. W. F. Brunner :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1893.*

Murray, Carter, and Magruder ordered. Magruder arrive to-morrow, Carter day after. Hutton also in readiness. Strict rules made and to be enforced. Porter arrives to-night and takes charge as Florida health officer ; Marine Hospital officers as inspectors and to give aid. Cordon ordered around naval reservation to protect it, under charge of this service.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *August 10, 1893.*

State Health Officer Porter arrives at Pensacola 11 o'clock to-night and will assume entire charge.

FRANK B. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

KEY WEST, FLA., *August 11, 1893.*

Pendleton arrives at Tortugas to-night ; I leave Pensacola by next steamer.

MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., *August 11, 1893.*

Arrived to-night, and will assume supervision of affairs in morning. Will be pleased to have any suggestions.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer, Florida.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Inspection of persons entering the United States at El Paso, Tex.

EL PASO, TEX., *July 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of July 239 passengers, via the Mexican Central Railroad, entered the United States, all of whom were inspected, and requested to make affidavit that they had not come in contact with persons suffering from contagious disease within twenty days previously to arriving at this point.

There were 29 children among these passengers, 10 of whom were never vaccinated. These were vaccinated on the spot.

On the 16th instant a lady with 2 children arrived from Guadalupe, Mexico. One of the children—a boy about 8 years old—showed unmistakably that he had but lately recovered from confluent smallpox. I detained them twenty-four hours to enable me to examine the child stripped of his clothing. I found desquamation perfectly completed ; but to be on the side of safety, I had the clothing of all the family, towels and linen, boiled, dried, and separately disinfected, and had them folded up in a sheet moistened with disinfectants (corrosive sublimate, 1 to 2,000).

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at Neche, N. Dak.

NECHE, N. DAK., July 29, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Your circular of the 21st instant, addressed to officers of the Marine-Hospital Service on duty on the Canadian border of the United States duly received, but a copy of quarantine regulations of April 4, 1893, was not inclosed.

My service began April 21, 1893. From that date until July 22, 1893, the number of immigrants inspected was 631; the number detained for disinfection, 142. A record of the number of pieces of baggage disinfected was not kept, but the number will about equal the number of immigrants detained.

Disinfection was accomplished by hanging the articles on lines in a box car, fumigating with sulphur (3 pounds to 1,000 cubic feet space) in moist air for at least six hours or by injecting live steam from the engines for at least one hour.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MCKENTY,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations—Continued.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the United States consul at the port of St. Bartholomew, W. I., for ten days.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 5, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Port of New York, August 6, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 5, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
July 30	Steamship Amerika.....	Copenhagen, Christiania, etc.....	588
30	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre	260
30	Steamship Veendam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	293
30	Steamship Bohemia.....	Helsingborg, Christiania, etc.....	370
30	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa.....	651
31	Steamship Edam.....	Rotterdam	294
31	Steamship Berlin.....	Southampton	113
Aug. 1	Steamship Vega.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	405
1	Steamship Elbe.....	Bremen	568
1	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	do.....	1,093
2	Steamship Belgenland.....	Antwerp	428
2	Steamship Letimbro.....	Naples	429
3	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow	261
3	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	367
3	Steamship Dania.....	Hamburg.....	167
4	Steamship Galileo.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	10
4	Steamship Germania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	346
4	Steamship Solingen.....	Hamburg.....	106
4	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	199
4	Steamship Augusta Victoria.....	Hamburg.....	194
5	Steamship New York.....	Southampton	226
5	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, Christiania, etc.....	167
	Total.....		7,535

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 5, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British brig Darpa*.....	July 13	Havana	Cape Breton.	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

Five vessels inspected and passed. Five vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 5, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. bark Augustine Kobbe*..	July 23	Havana	Phila	Disinfected.....	Aug. 2
Am. schr. Hannah McLoon*...	July 25	Matanzas...	Waiting orders.	.....do.....	Aug. 4
Br. b'k'tine Enterprise*.....	July 28	Antigua.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 4

* Previously reported.

Twenty vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended July 30, 1893.

Ten vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Two weeks ended August 3, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American schr. Jno. C. Smith*..	July 7	Havana	Unknown.....	Disinfected.....	July 21
American schr. Independence..	July 20	Pascagoula.	Pascagoula.	.....do.....	July 23
American schr. Flora Woodhouse.	July 25	Belize	Ship Isl.....	.....do.....	July 29
Spanish s. s. Guido.....	Aug. 2	Cienfuegos..	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	
Spanish s. s. Leonora†.....	Aug. 3	Sagua la Grande.	Pensacola...	.....do.....	

* Previously reported. † Two cases of suspected yellow fever at Pensacola quarantine.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 29, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 60, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 58,243. Total deaths, 145, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; diphtheria and croup, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

FLORIDA—Pensacola.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and enteric fever, 6.

IOWA—Keokuk.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 20, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and enteric fever, 1.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of July, 1893. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 837; colored, 247; total, 1,084, including phthisis pulmonalis, 89; enteric fever, 23; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 9; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 15.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 29, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 66 observers, indicate that intermittent fever and erysipelas increased, and that inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 36 places, diphtheria at 33, enteric fever at 19, and measles at 15 places.

Month of July, 1893. Compared with the preceding month, the reports indicate that cholera morbus, diarrhea, and dysentery increased, and that influenza decreased in prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of July in the seven years 1886-1892, intermittent fever, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, remittent fever, consumption, whooping cough, and erysipelas were less prevalent, and no disease was more prevalent in July, 1893. Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in the month of July, 1893, at 69 places; scarlet fever, 73; typhoid fever, 34; and measles at 44 places. Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 11 places less; scarlet fever, 1 place less; typhoid fever, 1 place more; and measles at 11 places less than in the preceding month.

MINNESOTA—Winona.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 19, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and whooping cough, 2.

NEW YORK—Rochester.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 234, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 3; and croup, 2.

OHIO—Cincinnati.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 595, including phthisis pulmonalis, 75; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 8; croup, 1; measles and whooping cough, 2.

Dayton.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 63,000. Total deaths, 113, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15, and diphtheria, 1.

Mansfield.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSEE—Nashville.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159. Total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 67; colored, 76; total, 143; including phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 7; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 52, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever 3; diphtheria, 4; and croup, 1.

Publications received.

Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Board of Health, 1891-1892.

Report on European Immigration to the United States of America by Herman J. Schultes, Member European Immigration Commission, U. S. Treasury Department.

Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee, April, 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
													Whooping cough.
Auburn, N. Y.	Aug. 5.	25,858	8									1	
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 5.	434,439	200	26					3	1	1		2
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 5.	35,005	13	1					1		1	1	
Boston, Mass.	Aug. 5.	448,477	274	21					3	3	7	1	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 29.	806,343	611	40					5	3	9		3
Chicago, Ill.	July 29.	1,099,850	750	38					19	1	19	1	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 4.	296,908	109	12					7	1	1		2
Cleveland, Ohio.	Aug. 5.	261,353	149	2					5				1
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 5.	205,876	131							1	6		
Fall River, Mass.	Aug. 5.	74,398	50	1									
Indianapolis, Ind.	Aug. 5.	105,436	47	9					2	1			3
Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 5.	161,129	58	5					3				
Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 5.	204,468	111	3					2	3	4	1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Aug. 5.	164,738	60	3					2	1	1		
Mobile, Ala.	Aug. 5.	31,076	5	1									
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 5.	76,306	33	5					1				
Newark, N. J.	July 15.	181,830	124	13					1	2	1		
Newark, N. J.	July 29.	181,830	163	15					2	3	4		1
New Orleans, La.	July 29.	242,039	145	16					1		4		
New York, N. Y.	Aug. 5.	1,515,301	829	100					5	4	23	8	11
Pensacola, Fla.	July 25.	11,750	4						3				
Philadelphia, Pa.	July 29.	1,046,964	599	58		1			8	3	7	4	7
Pittsburg, Pa.	July 29.	238,617	132	11					5	3	1	1	4
Portland, Me.	Aug. 5.	36,426	16	2					1				
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 5.	148,944	77						2	3	1		
Richmond, Va.	July 29.	81,388	39	2								1	1
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 5.	133,896	44	2									
San Diego, Cal.	July 29.	16,159	3										
San Francisco, Cal.	July 29.	298,997	139	20					1		1		2
Toledo, Ohio.	Aug. 4.	81,434	43							1	1		
Washington, D. C.	July 29.	230,392	138	11					7		1	1	1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 7, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	63		1	.84		.74
Portland, Me.....	66		0	.84		.54
Northfield, Vt.....	64	2		.89	.31	
Manchester, N. H.....	69		1	1.05	.05	
Boston, Mass.....	70		0	1.00	3.20	
Nantucket, Mass.....	68		2	.93	.07	
Block Island, R. I.....	70		2	.77	.93	
New London, Conn.....	70		0	1.14		.24
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	72		0	.84	1.26	
New York, N. Y.....	73	1		1.14		.74
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75		1	1.12		.82
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72		0	.96	.94	
Baltimore, Md.....	76		2	1.05		.95
Washington, D. C.....	75		1	1.05		.67
Lynchburg, Va.....	77		3	.86	2.04	
Norfolk, Va.....	77		1	1.47	1.33	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	78		2	1.26	.84	
Raleigh, N. C.....	77		1			
Wilmington, N. C.....	79		1	1.68	3.52	
Charleston, S. C.....	81		3	1.69	3.51	
Augusta, Ga.....	81		3	1.12	.48	
Savannah, Ga.....	81		1	1.49	.41	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		0	1.47	1.63	
Titusville, Fla.....	82		2	.88		.58
Jupiter, Fla.....	82		2	1.40		1.00
Key West, Fla.....	85		1	1.05		1.05
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		1	1.05	.85	
Pensacola, Fla.....	81		1	1.94	1.56	
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1.47	1.73	
Montgomery, Ala.....	81		1	.91	1.79	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	82		2	.80	.90	
New Orleans, La.....	82		2	1.40	.70	
Shreveport, La.....	83		1			.10
Fort Smith, Ark.....	81		3	.91	.39	
Little Rock, Ark.....	81		1	.91		.81
Palestine, Tex.....	82		0	.49	1.64	
Galveston, Tex.....	84		2	.98	.62	
San Antonio, Tex.....	83		0	.77		.37
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82		0	.47		.47
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80		0	.91		.91
Nashville, Tenn.....	78		0	.87	.23	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	78		2	.91	1.09	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76		0	.98		.18
Louisville, Ky.....	77	1		.84		.84
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74	2		.91		.91
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	76		0	.96		.96
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		1	.77	.03	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74		4	.84		.54
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68		0	.56	.34	
Rochester, N. Y.....	69		1	.70		.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68		0	.70		.70
Erie, Pa.....	70		2	.70		.60
Cleveland, Ohio.....	70		0	.70		.60
Sandusky, Ohio.....	72		0	.73		.63
Toledo, Ohio.....	71	1		.69		.69
Detroit, Mich.....	71		1	.70		.70
Port Huron, Mich.....	68		2	.63		.53
Alpena, Mich.....	64		0	.77		.77
Marquette, Mich.....	63	1		.61		.61
Green Bay, Wis.....	68		0	.70		.70
Grand Haven, Mich.....	67		1	.63		.63
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69	1		.70		.70
Chicago, Ill.....	72		2	.70		.70
Duluth, Minn.....	65	1		.77		.77

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 7, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	71	1	.....	.84	.....	.84
La Crosse, Wis.....	71	1	.....	.81	.....	.81
Dubuque, Iowa.....	72	1	.....	.80	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	73	2	.....	.91	.....	.91
Des Moines, Iowa.....	74	.....	.....	.77	.23	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75	0	.....	.68	.....	.68
Springfield, Ill.....	75	0	.....	.42	.....	.42
Calro, Ill.....	78	0	.....	.69	.....	.69
St. Louis, Mo.....	78	0	.....	.59	.....	.56
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	77	1	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Kansas City, Mo.....	77	1	.....	.98	.....	.98
Concordia, Kans.....	76	0	.....	.93	.....	.93
Omaha, Nebr.....	75	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	3	.....	.70	.....	.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	71	3	.....	.45	.....	.45
Huron, S. Dak.....	73	0	.....	.78	.....	.78
Pierre, S. Dak.....	75	3	.....	.48	.....	.38
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	67	3	.....	.64	.....	.64
St. Vincent, Minn.....	64	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	72	6	.....	.56	.....	.56
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	71	9	.....	.35	.....	.35
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	71	5	.....	.42	.....	.32
Helena, Mont.....	68	6	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. D.....	72	4	.....	.42	.....	.42
Spokane, Wash.....	72	.....	0	.07	.03	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	76	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	73	0	.....	.00	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	79	1	.....	.42	.....	.42
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67	1	.....	.42	.....	.02
North Platte, Nebr.....	73	1	.....	.63	.....	.33
Denver, Colo.....	72	2	.....	.35	.....	.35
Montrose, Colo.....	71	0	.....	.35	.....	.25
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	4	.....	.49	.....	.29
Dodge City, Kans.....	77	3	.....	.83	.....	.63
Abilene, Tex.....	83	5	.....	.32	2.68	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	4	.....	.70	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	83	9	.....	.49	2.41	.....
Tucson, Ariz.....	85	5	.....	.77	1.83	.....
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	87	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Olympia, Wash.....	63	1	.....	.14	.16	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	68	3	.....	.14	.....	.14
Roseburg, Oregon.....	68	4	.....	.07	.....	.07
Eureka, Cal.....	55	1	.....	.00	.....	.00
Red Bluff, Cal.....	83	1	.....	.00	.....	.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	4	.....	.01	.....	.01
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	4	.....	.01	.....	.01
Fresno City, Cal.....	83	3	.....	.00	.....	.00
Keeler, Cal.....	83	1	.....	.05	.....	.05
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72	0	.....	.05	.....	.05
San Diego, Cal.....	69	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	94	2	.....	.07	.03	.....

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

BELGIUM.

Cholera in Antwerp.

ANTWERP, August 10, 1893.

Five cases of cholera here during the last four days, 1 fatal.

M. J. ROSENAU,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Antwerp, Belgium, July 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ending July 22, 1893, there were 28 cases of smallpox under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, with 1 death. Total, 3 deaths. The same report gives 10 cases of typhoid fever, with 2 deaths; 5 cases of scarlet fever; and 1 death from diphtheria; a total of 112 deaths from all causes in a population of 248,296.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Progress of steam disinfecting plant at Antwerp—Emigration from that port.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Antwerp, Belgium, July 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that the inspection work is going on satisfactorily at this port. Renewed activity is being shown by the Red Star Line. A bonus has been offered to the contractor of the disinfecting plant for every day he saves from the contract time. This it is hoped will soon allow us to abandon the unsatisfactory method of disinfection in the compartments of the ships. The structure is being built substantially in brick and iron, and will contain, besides two steel disinfecting chambers, baths for the emigrants and a counter for the inspection of baggage. The cost of the plant exclusive of the ground is 25,000 francs.

The report of the Belgian commissioners of emigration for the year 1892 has just come into my hands, and is interesting in showing the character of emigration from this port.

The following is a list of the steerage passengers for the year 1892 from Antwerp to the United States, classified according to nationality: Germany, 17,333; Austria, 11,739; Belgium, 3,840; England, 1,545; Italy, 1,508; Luxembourg, 1,332; Switzerland, 1,226; America, 998; Holland, 968; Russia, 806; France, 438; scattering, 177. Total, 41,910.

Emigration has fallen off somewhat, although some of the boats still go overfilled. Although the foregoing list represents the class of emigrants from this port, changes depending upon many circumstances are

likely to occur. Last year there were practically no Armenians, Arabs, or Greeks. Now every boat takes from 15 to 20.

As the list shows, but few Russians and Gallicians pass through Antwerp. The Hungarians make up a fair proportion of the steerage passengers. There is always a large percentage of Germans.

The Hansa Line takes between 150 and 200 from here every Tuesday. They average a fair class. A number are destined for Canada with no intention of going into the States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

CANADA.

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, August 3, 1893.

Buenos Ayrean arrived Glasgow; 28. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, August 7, 1893.

Oregon, arrived Liverpool, with 205 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, August 7, 1893.

Numidian, arrived Liverpool, 274 steerage, and *Pickhuben*, Hamburg and Antwerp, 216 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

CUBA.

Departure from Havana of vessels which had yellow fever on board while in port.

[Telegram.]

HAVANA, August 4, 1893.

Fawn, American ship, left Thursday for Pascagoula; had 2 cases of yellow fever here. *Antilla*, British barkentine, left Friday for Ship Island; had 2 cases yellow fever here.

D. W. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOTE.—The collector of customs at Pascagoula, Miss., and at Ship Island were notified of the arrival of these vessels, and ordered to remand them to Gulf Quarantine.

FRANCE.

Cholera at La Valette.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, July 26, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the consular agent at Toulon, which is self-explanatory.

Very respectfully,

WM. MARTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
TOULON, July 25, 1893.

SIR: I beg to inform you that an outbreak of cholera occurred at La Valette, a small town in the vicinity of Toulon, distant about 5 kilometers.

Twenty deaths from cholera have been reported from the 14th instant. The population of this town is not much upwards of 2,000.

The sanitary conditions at Toulon are very satisfactory.

I am, sir, your devoted servant,

L. J. V. B. JOUVE,
United States Consular Agent.

J. T. RICKMAN, Esq.,
United States Acting Consul, Marseilles.

Cholera at Nantes.

The United States consul at Nantes reports, for the week ending July 22, 49 deaths from cholera in that city.

GIBRALTAR.

Additional quarantine notice.

GIBRALTAR, July 24, 1893.

The board of health this day decided to impose a quarantine of eight days on arrivals from Naples.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

HOLLAND.

Inspection of emigrants at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, July 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular letter dated July 6, 1893, directing the preparation and transmittal of a complete report of transactions at this port since my arrival, and would state that I am now collecting various data for same.

During the past week I cleared from Rotterdam two passenger vessels, three freighters, and one petroleum-tank steamer; and from Amsterdam, one passenger steamer. For the three passenger ships, I examined 684 steerage passengers; of these I rejected 34 (31 favus, 1 scabies, 1 fever, 1 doubtful). The families of the rejected made up a total of 115 turned back. This latter element is embarrassing at times. Thus, Saturday morning a family of 9 Netherlands appeared; 8 of them were in perfect health, but the ninth had an undoubted case of favus. I rejected the 9 because I considered it my duty. The child was taken under treatment by the company's physician, and if the family has enough money to live here on until it is well, they will probably go later.

On Friday the company returned about 30 emigrants to their homes, and on another day last week they returned 50. The Netherlands Government has officers stationed at the border to prevent the entry of intended emigrants unprovided with prepaid tickets or sufficient money to take them out of the country. It appears now that in order to return anyone from here it is necessary to show these officers a physician's certificate that he is not sound. For a time they produced my rejection card, but the superintendent of police visited the company, informed them that he considered my work here in the nature of practicing medicine, which I had no right to do, and that the company must employ some local physician to issue rejection certificates. This they have done. He visits the hotel after my morning visit and sees those I have set aside. If he thinks they will recover in a short time he treats them, otherwise they are returned home on his certificate.

The United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland, wrote to the United States consul here that the Allan and Anchor lines had informed him that a large portion of their steerage passengers were detained here by me the time required and their baggage disinfected by steam.

He inquired as to the truthfulness of the report, and asked if it would be practicable for me to do all of that work here and save time and expense there. The letter being referred to me, I replied that I believed there was no truth whatever in the statement, because it is not probable that this company would house people, disinfect their baggage, and then send them to a rival company for embarkation. I know absolutely, by my present system, that everyone who goes aboard the Netherlands-American ships is inspected and passed by me personally, but I do not know that everyone I inspect and pass is afterwards embarked here, and this is a matter of no importance. I know also that every piece of steerage baggage taken aboard here is either disinfected or inspected by me and labeled accordingly. I do not know that every piece of baggage I disinfect or inspect is afterwards taken on these ships, and this is again of no consequence. The company informs me that they ship no one from here to Glasgow, and I have reason to believe their statement. I also informed the consul at Glasgow that any disinfection or inspection here would not exempt the subjects from similar treatment at Glasgow, because I understood that this was to be done at the port of embarkation immediately prior to sailing, and that these people might consume several weeks between here and Glasgow. There are a number of private emigrant boarding houses in Rotterdam where people stop in transit, and are taken by small ships to English or Scotch ports where they pass our officers. I never see these people and know nothing of their baggage. I considered the whole matter an effort on the part of the aforesaid steamship companies to avoid the United States regulations.

At the invitation of the directors of the Netherlands-American Steamship Company I will accompany them to Antwerp some day the coming week to inspect the new disinfecting chambers in course of construction there, and which, I believe, Dr. Wheeler considers the best in Europe. I stated to them the impracticability of using the kettles they furnished without injuring the clothes; and read them a description of the chambers at Antwerp (kindly sent me by Dr. Rosenau), adding my suggestions. I expect them to build a first-class plant, but it can not be finished in time to be of any service this season. It is for the purpose of disinfecting the actual wearing apparel while the wearers are in the bath.

I have discovered another ruse of the freight people to avoid regulations. On Saturday I visited a freighter, and, after inspecting her, asked the captain to call his crew on deck for muster and inspection. The crew list called for 27. They came up slowly, but not in full. I said I must see the rest of them, and finally the mate brought 6 or 7 men up, stating that they were the firemen. I remarked to the captain that they looked more like stevedores, but he stated they were his firemen. The number was correct, and I dismissed them. Just then the sound of music approached us, and up the dock came 6 or 8 men marching. As they turned and came aboard I naturally inquired who they were, and the captain admitted they were his firemen, all drunk, and those were stevedores I had counted. I usually have the roll called, but it would be easy to instruct them to answer to the name of Jones, Smith, or Schneider.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

HUNGARY.

Cholera in Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, July 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have been officially notified of 7 supposed cases of cholera in Hungary, 4 of which proved fatal.

I at once wrote to our consul in Trieste and to our consuls in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam, also cabled the Department as follows: "Cholera, Hungary, 4 cases fatal."

With highest respects, your obedient servant,

MAX JUDD,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

ITALY.

Cholera at Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, July 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there is 1 case of cholera in Genoa. The case is that of a prisoner, brought from a town near the

French border. As he is confined in the military prison, which is several miles out of the city, I did not think it necessary to cable. Authorities say there is no cholera in the city.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Departure of steamers from Italian ports.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1893.

Telegraph and write full particulars of *Weser* and *Fulda*, number emigrants, where from, and if full regulations enforced. Isolation on board not permitted.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To Assistant Surg. B. W. BROWN, M. H. S.,
American Consulate, Genoa.

[Telegram.]

GENOA, August 7, 1893.

Fulda, 400, 3 from Alessandria, 165 from Naples, isolated five days, baggage steamed, balance safe, no cholera. *Weser* sails from Naples.

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1893.

Telegraph and write full particulars of *Hesperia* and *Cachemire*. Were emigrants taken. Isolation on board not permitted.

WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Assistant Surg. G. B. YOUNG, M. H. S.,
American Consulate, Naples.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, August 7, 1893.

Steamship *Cachemire*, sailing from here on 1st, 200 passengers transferred from station aboard; hand baggage steamed under pressure; trunks unopened in city. *Weser*, sailing on 31st, 900 direct from station aboard; isolation on board; steam pressure disinfection. *Hesperia*, passengers on board ten days waiting authorities' action, now undergoing five days, in my charge, steam pressure disinfection of clothing, baggage, and bedding. Government has promised passengers they should sail 9th.

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera at Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 24, 1893.

SIR: On Saturday I cleared the *Massilia*. The passengers were conducted direct from railroad station to the ship, with unopened baggage, and kept rigidly isolated on board. The medical inspection was also done on board.

The baggage not having been opened in Naples, and having been rigidly inspected as to cleanliness, was not deemed to be liable for disinfection. The policy inaugurated at the beginning of the work here of rigidly rejecting every scrap of food found in luggage or on person of passengers, and of also rejecting any but clean, new dunnage makes the work of inspection easier now, as the people have about given up bringing contraband articles.

The situation here is worse. The authorities have apparently decided to try and suppress the facts. In the face of the verbal admission to me of 3 cases the first of the week they on Saturday wrote to the English consul assuring him that all was well. At that very time they knew of 16 cases since the preceding Sunday, 1 of them a prominent nobleman.

On Saturday they refused to transmit a telegram in regard to the situation tendered by the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. My arrangements for obtaining reliable news have worked admirably so far. I get reports from several sources and in many cases located the individuals, but no one can say positively if matters grow worse or how many cases there are, for the poorer class hide their sick, believing the rich poison the poor through the agency of the doctors in order to decrease the population.

The origin of this outbreak is not yet traced. Personally, I think it comes either from Marseilles, an hypothesis strengthened by the fact that the disease there and also in Toulon is mostly among the poor Italian laborers and dockers, or else via grain and grain bags from Russia.

It now develops that many of the old cholera wells have never been closed up or have been reopened for the following reasons: Hydrometric water cocks were put into general use in the slums to avoid the habit of the thriftless population of never shutting off the water. These deliver the water very slowly and the people said "it is too much trouble," and went back to such of the wells as were open or could be opened.

Furthermore water above a small allowance must be paid for, and thus again the miserable poor were driven to turn to the wells. The fruit and vegetable venders mostly live in the slums and wash their goods before exposing for sale in the bad water, if obtainable, because it costs nothing. It is now proposed to turn on the water free and remove the meters all through the slums.

The *Weser*, of the North German Lloyd, and the *Cachemire*, of the French National Line are in port. The former takes 900 and the latter 200. I have arranged as follows, on the outbreak being established I had the people notified not to reach Naples until this (Monday) morning. My representative at the station reports no arrivals up to last night. The people will be met at the station, conducted direct on board, baggage unopened in transit through city, and isolated on board for five days. The ships will lie out in the harbor. No fruit or vegetables to be shipped at Naples. The crew have already been confined on board rigidly. The companies are thoroughly awake to the importance of isolation and will put men at my disposal to maintain it. I will have an inspector on board of each ship all the time and will inspect all hands every day. I am fully alive to the objectionable features of this

plan, but believe it the only one possible here. Should matters grow much worse, would strongly advise total suspension of emigration. Am pushing matters about steam plant and bath house but it will be at least six weeks before it is well under way, so it will not avail much this summer.

Respectfully, yours,

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, August 5, 1893.

Government consents to isolation on board. *Karamania* left two days before first case known to official bacteriologist. Spreading in suburbs.

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

The following telegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State under date of August 19 :

ROME, August 19, 1893.

-Consul of the United States at Naples reports cholera stationery, about 26 cases, and 10 deaths daily. Reported to be spreading in the coast villages.

WHITEHOUSE.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Cholera in Northern Italy.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, July 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I sent the following cablegram to-day: "Cholera prevails in the provinces of Cuneo and Alessandria; Genoa suspicious." I received a letter from the United States consul at Turin, from which I quote the following extracts: "Near Cuneo, 3 cases of cholera, with 3 deaths; around Alessandria, 18 cases, with 13 deaths; at Torre Garofali, 4 cases, with 2 deaths; at San Salvatore, 3 cases." These towns are in the provinces of Cuneo and Alessandria, about 60 miles north of Genoa. There are various reports in regard to cholera in Genoa. Some of the private physicians say there have been several cases of true cholera; others deny the reports. Health authorities say there has been no case of cholera in Genoa. The steamship *Fulda* sails on the 2d of August. All emigrants from suspicious localities will be detained in Genoa five days, and baggage disinfected with steam. If reports of cholera in Genoa are confirmed, will require isolation.

The steam plant provided by the North German Lloyd Company consists of a large boiler, in which live steam and dry heat can be used. The steam is conducted from steamer by means of an iron pipe. I will send a diagram of plant as soon as I can get one.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NICARAGUA.

Sanitary condition of Nicaragua.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Bluefields, Nicaragua, July 28, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith the departure from this port to-day of the steamship *Wm. G. Hewes*, bound for the port of New Orleans, La., and to report the sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country to be good, being free from infection and contagious disease of every description. Smallpox reported in the interior, 150 miles inland.

Respectfully,

B. B. SEAT,
U. S. Consular Agent.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Disinfection facilities at Halifax.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, August 4, 1893.

SIR: Upon assuming duties here, I find your communication with inclosures of the 28th ultimo addressed to this office. My predecessor, I regret to say, is still in a serious condition, owing to a surgical operation performed some three weeks since, and the office has been turned over to me by the deputy in charge.

If you will kindly refer back to the telegram addressed to you from this consulate, dated July 13 ultimo, I think you will find it explained that the baggage of the *Olympia* was disinfected here, and that the reason she put in here was from disabled machinery.

I have read with great interest your letter and the inclosure, and assure you that I share with your anxiety in regards to quarantine matters at this port. As consul at Cadiz during the cholera, and this year as mayor of Portland, Me., where a station was built during my administration, I have had fully impressed on me the need of vigilance.

In answer to the inquiry you made of Dr. Montizambert in regard to what arrangements exist here for disinfecting immigrants' baggage, I would say that I am informed that the shed used for such purposes on a wharf was objected to, and that now it is done on a tug alongside both by steam and sulphur. The health officer has already called on me and tendered me all facilities for information, which I shall avail myself of at once.

I am sir,

D. H. INGRAHAM,
Consul-General.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, July 24, 1893.

The medical department of the ministry of the interior reports as follows:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Orel (city).....	July 9-15	79	37
Government of—			
Moscow.....	July 7	1	1
Kieff.....	July 9-15	9	6
Orloff.....	do	69	15
Podolsk.....	July 2-8	499	122
Tula.....	July 9-15	31	8
Cherson.....	do	22	11
Viatka.....	do	3	4
Tobolsk.....	June 18	6	.....
Tomek.....	July 17.....	2	2
Tchernigoff.....	July 6-7	2	.....
<i>Suspicious cases.</i>			
Government of—			
Kazan.....	July 2-8	1	1
Tamboff.....	June 25 to July 1.....	3	.....
City of—			
Riazan.....	July 10-13	1	2
Orenburg.....	July 10-15	2	.....

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
United States Vice-Consul.

Cholera in Moscow.

Under date of July 25, the United States consul at Moscow reports for the week ended July 23 that there were in that city 94 cases of cholera with 27 deaths from that disease.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Nova Scotia—Windsor.*—Month of July, 1893. Population, 2,750. Total deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 50. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Marseilles.*—Month of June, 1893. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 1,133, including cholera, 136; smallpox, 13; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 27; measles, 50; and whooping cough, 10.

Nice.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 176, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 2; and measles, 8.

Rouen.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 315, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and measles, 6.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended July 20, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 132, including enteric fever, 2; and scarlet fever, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 25.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Halifax, viz, 16.5, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 34.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 10; measles, 53; scarlet fever, 36; typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 66; whooping cough, 50; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhea and dysentery, 272. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 22.5 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 200 deaths. In greater London 2,423 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 17; smallpox, 5; and scarlet fever, 6.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 22 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 0.3, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 47.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 203 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; whooping cough, 2; and enteric fever, 4; and diphtheria, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.9, and the highest in Perth, viz, 24.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 587, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 32; fever, 5; and diarrhea, 57.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 673, including fever, 191; cholera, 1, and smallpox, 3.

SPAIN—*Marbella*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 8,811. Total deaths, 10, including 2 from measles and 1 from diphtheria.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended July 15, 1893. Reports from the 15 principal cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 242 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 5; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco.....	July 12.....	4,000	7								
Acapulco.....	July 19.....	4,000	4								
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	July 15.....	107,614	96								
Almeria.....	July 2.....	35,865	19								
Almeria.....	July 9.....	36,200	23			2					
Amsterdam.....	July 22.....	441,503	160				2	1	1	1	2
Antigua.....	July 8.....	16,664	9								
Antigua.....	July 15.....	16,664	6								
Antigua.....	July 22.....	16,664	8								
Antwerp.....	July 22.....	248,296	112								
Bamberg.....	July 15.....	37,531	24					2	1		
Barmen.....	July 22.....	118,000	63			1					
Basle.....	July 15.....	78,000	35				1				
Batoum.....	July 17.....	5,000	8								
Belfast.....	July 22.....	265,123	137				1				
Belleville.....	July 29.....	10,201	2						1	3	5
Berlin.....	July 8.....	1,750,000	1,248					12	31	19	
Birmingham.....	July 22.....	487,897	239				5	1			5
Bologna.....	July 22.....	146,068	79				1				
Bremen.....	July 15.....	127,000	47					1	4		
Brunswick.....	July 15.....	109,250	69					1	1		
Brussels.....	July 15.....	483,081	208								
Buda-Pesth.....	July 16.....	520,000	19				4	1	2	17	
Calcutta.....	June 24.....	681,560	317	12					1		2
Cardiff.....	July 22.....	128,849	57								
Catania.....	July 17.....	113,000	83							2	
Chatham.....	July 29.....	10,000	3			1	7				1
Chemnitz.....	July 15.....	144,360	124								
Chihuahua.....	July 29.....	29,500	29			1		2	3	2	4
Christiania.....	July 25.....	161,151	58						2		
Cienfuegos.....	July 25.....	20,000	32		10		3				
Ceylon.....	June 24.....	130,000	106								
Ceylon.....	July 1.....	130,000	82								
Coaticook.....	July 31.....	2,500	1								
Cologne.....	July 15.....	300,856	230				2				
Copenhagen.....	July 15.....	334,000	133				1	3	6	6	2
Orefeld.....	July 22.....	108,000	68						1		
Denia.....	July 15.....	14,000	6						1		
Dresden.....	July 15.....	308,930	174				1	1	4	5	3
Dundee.....	July 22.....	157,289	54				3				3
Dunkirk.....	July 24.....	140,000	31							2	1
Dusseldorf.....	July 8.....	159,590	107								
Dusseldorf.....	July 15.....	159,590	103								
Edinburgh.....	July 22.....	267,672	101								
Flushing.....	July 22.....	15,000	10					1	2	3	5
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 22.....	188,000	82						4	1	1
Freiburg.....	July 22.....	52,000	21				1				
Funchal.....	July 15.....	145,000	13								
Fürth.....	July 15.....	45,000	33					2			
Genoa.....	July 22.....	177,688	68							1	
Ghent.....	July 22.....	151,811	101							5	
Gibraltar.....	July 23.....	25,735	4				1				
Girgenti.....	July 15.....	23,847	11								
Glasgow.....	July 22.....	677,883	300				2	4	2	16	23
Goderich.....	July 28.....	3,954	1								
Guelph.....	Aug. 5.....	10,689	4								
Hamburg.....	July 15.....	620,000	244				1	3	5	2	4
Hanover.....	July 15.....	191,400	148				1		4		
Havre.....	July 8.....	116,369	81				7			4	1
Havre.....	July 15.....	116,369	96				1		1	4	1
Hioho.....	July 1.....	148,118	39				5	1			
Hioho.....	July 8.....	148,118	42				6	1	2		
Hongkong.....	July 3.....	221,441								1	
Huddersfield.....	July 22.....	97,552	35				1				
Kehl.....	July 15.....	129,556	86					2	3		
Kingston, Canada.....	July 28.....	19,264	6								
Kingston, Canada.....	Aug. 4.....	19,264	4								
Königsberg.....	July 22.....	167,000				1		3	2		
Leeds.....	July 22.....	382,094	192						2	2	1
Leghorn.....	July 23.....	103,166	22						1		
Leith.....	July 28.....	70,972	19				2	14			
Licata.....	July 15.....	20,000	12				2		2	2	
Liege.....	July 22.....	155,898	65		1						

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Limon	July 16.....	3,500	4									
Liverpool	July 22.....	517,980	342					9	4	1	17	3
London, Canada	July 29.....	35,000	7									
London, England	July 22.....	5,633,806	1,855		10			9	36	66	53	80
Lyons	July 15.....	438,077	187						1	5	6	
Madrid	July 8.....	482,816	320		14			6	2	7	2	
Magdeburg	July 15.....	215,330	169						1	6		1
Malaga	July 10.....	130,000	145		6			4		2	1	
Mannheim	July 22.....	80,000	44							1	1	
Manilla	June 24.....	160,000	177									
Marbella	July 2.....	8,811	3					1	1			
Marsala	July 15.....	40,131	19					1				
Matamoros	July 28.....	8,000	3									
Mayence	July 22.....	72,281	39							1		
Moncton	July 29.....	8,762	1									
Moscow *	July 15.....	800,000	21					8	6	16	11	3
Munich	July 15.....	380,000	170					1	3	8		
Munich	July 22.....	380,000	239					6	2	7	3	
Nantes	July 22.....	127,482	49									
Newcastle-on-Tyne	July 22.....	197,026	87						2	1	6	
Nogales	July 29.....	1,200	2									
Nuremberg	July 8.....	153,015	64							3		
Odessa	July 15.....	315,900	183		1			1	2	7	4	
Osaka	June 30.....	479,895			2			3	1	3		
Osaka	July 7.....	479,895	2					2		4		
Palermo	July 15.....	250,000	119					2	3	1		
Para	July 2.....	100,000	57		5			5				
Para	July 9.....	100,000	57		2			6				
Para	July 16.....	100,000	59		7		1	3				
Para	July 23.....	100,000	44		5		4	4				
Paris	July 22.....	2,424,705	935		4			18	4	15	17	5
Pernambuco	July 9.....	200,000	112		12		8					
Pernambuco	July 16.....	200,000	90		4		3	3				
Plymouth	July 22.....	86,772	39							1	2	
Port au Prince	July 16.....	40,000	25									
Port au Prince	July 23.....	40,000	24									
Port au Prince	July 30.....	40,000	37									
Port Hope	Aug. 5.....	5,042	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	July 15.....	11,000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	July 22.....	11,000	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	July 29.....	11,000	2									
Prague	July 22.....	186,315	17									
Quebec	July 29.....	70,000	4					6	1	2	4	
Rhems	July 22.....	110,000	65							1		
Rio de Janeiro	July 8.....	515,000	306		14			2		2		
Rome	June 3.....	448,495	214									
Rotterdam	July 22.....	222,230	88									
St. John	June 29.....	39,179	13		2				1	1		
St. Johna	July 29.....	4,772	2									
St. Petersburg	July 8.....	1,000,000	516		2			7	5	3	5	21
St. Petersburg	July 15.....	1,000,000	563		1		1	4	9	1	8	4
St. Pierre	July 8.....	35,700	14									
St. Pierre	July 15.....	35,700	16									
St. Pierre	July 22.....	35,700	13									
St. Stephen	Aug. 5.....	2,700	1									
St. Thomas, W. I.	July 7.....	12,019	17									
St. Thomas, W. I.	July 15.....	12,019	26									
Schiedam	July 22.....	25,280	12									
Sheffield	July 22.....	334,545	190					4	2		4	3
Sonneberg	July 23.....	12,000	3						1			
Southampton	July 22.....	66,119	28					1		1		
Stettin	July 15.....	120,000	98						1	2	3	
Stockholm	July 25.....	249,246	79						6	3		
Stuttgart	July 15.....	139,659	61							5		
Stuttgart	July 22.....	139,659	62							2		
Sunderland	July 22.....	134,394	78					1			1	
Tampico	July 30.....	7,000	20									
Tegucigalpa	July 15.....	12,000	7									
Teneriffe	July 8.....	22,000	5			1					1	
Trapani	July 15.....	43,085	11					2	1	1		
Trieste	July 15.....	185,471	102		7					2		
Tuxpan	July 15.....	10,280	5									
Tuxpan	July 22.....	10,280	6									
Tuxpan	July 29.....	10,280	5									

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Vera Cruz.....	July 27....	25,500	33	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	July 8....	1,435,931	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	30	45
Warsaw.....	July 8....	500,931	189	.....	.....	10	1	1	4	4	.....
Warsaw.....	July 15....	500,931	240	.....	.....	5	1	3	9	3	.....
Winnipeg.....	July 29....	27,125	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Zurich.....	July 15....	110,000	49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....

*One death from Siberian plague.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.